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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman;* W. A. Orton; George B. Sudworth; W. D. Hunter; Karl F. Kellerman. R. C. Althouse, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JULY, 1915.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

COTTON LINT PROHIBITED IMPORTATION IN THE MAILS.

Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, July 6, 1915.

In view of orders dated April 27 and June 22, 1915, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, cotton lint is prohibited importation in the mails from any foreign country except the Mexican States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, and Lower California, effective July 1, 1915. The notice on pages 129 and 130 of the Postal Guide for July, 1914, and subsequent notices, are modified accordingly.

Postmasters and other postal officials are instructed to give careful attention and the widest possible publicity to the foregoing and to cause to be returned to origin immediately all mail importations of the product mentioned except such as originate in the Mexican States indicated above and except also such importations as are ordered by or intended for and addressed to the "Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," which should be allowed to go forward to addressees in the regular course.

Joseph Stewart,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

[The necessary information respecting the prohibition of the importation of cotton lint was also communicated to the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland, for notification to the countries comprising the Postal Union.]

RESTRICTIONS ON THE MAILING OF CERTAIN TREES AND PLANTS AND STONE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS.

Office of Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, July 20, 1915.

The areas hereinafter described have been quarantined for the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth by the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, and the act of March 4, 1915, in Quarantine Order No. 22, issued on May 20, 1915.

THE GIPSY MOTH.

The attention of postmasters within the area quarantined for the gipsy moth is, therefore, invited to the provisions of paragraph 1, section 478, Postal Laws and Regulations, and they are informed that (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; (2) forest plant products, includ-

ing logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber; (3) field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots; and (4) stone and quarry products, may be accepted for mailing to any point outside of such quarantined area only when accompanied with a certificate of an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture showing that they have been inspected and found free from the gipsy moth.

The following towns and all territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean, with the exception of the town of Industry, Me., are quarantined for the gipsy moth:

Tremont, Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Eden, Lamoine, City of Ellsworth, Orland, Bucksport, Orrington, Hampden, City of Bangor, Hermon, Levant, Newburgh, Dixmont, Plymouth, Palmyra, Pittsfield, Clinton, Skowhegan, Cornville, Norridgewock, Stark, Anson, New Vineyard, Farmington, Wilton, Dixfield, Peru, Rumford, Bethel, Mason, Stoneham, Lovell, Fryeburg, and Brownfield, Me.; Eaton, Madison, Tamworth, Sandwich, Holderness, Plymouth, Groton, Dorchester, Canaan, and Hanover, N. H.; Norwich and Hartford, Vt.; Plainfield, Cornish, Claremont, Charlestown, Langdon, Walpole, Westmoreland, Chesterfield, and Hinsdale, N. H.; Northfield, Warwick, Orange, Wendell, Montague, Deerfield, Athol, Petersham, Hardwick, New Braintree, West Brookfield, Warren, Brimfield, and Sturbridge, Mass.; Woodstock, Eastford, Chaplin, Scotland, Sprague, Lisbon, Griswold, North Stonington, Stonington, and Groton, Conn.

The town of Leyden, Mass., is also quarantined for the gipsy moth.

THE BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

Postmasters within the area quarantined for the brown-tail moth are informed that deciduous trees or shrubs, or such parts thereof as bear leaves, including all deciduous field-grown florists' stock, vines, cuttings, grafts, and scions, but excepting forest plant products, such as logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber, may be accepted for mailing to any point outside such quarantined area only when accompanied with a certificate of an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture showing that they have been inspected and found free from the brown-tail moth.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are quarantined for the brown-tail moth:

Houlton, Ludlow, New Limerick, Oakfield, Dyer Brook, Crystal, Patten, Stacyville, II Range 7, I Range 7, Millinocket, Indian Township, A West Seboeis, IV (Seboeis Lake), Brownville, Williamsburg, Barnard, Bowerbank, Willimantic, Monson, Abbott, Parkman, Wellington, Brighton, Bingham, Concord, Lexington, Kingfield, Salem, Phillips, Berlin No. 6, Byron, Andover, North Surplus, and Grafton, Me.; Cambridge, Dummer, Stark, and Stratford, N. H.; Brunswick, Maidstone, Granby, Victory, Burke, Sutton, Sheffield, Wheelock, Stannard, Walden, Cabot, Marshfield, Plainfield, Barre, Williamstown, Brookfield, Braintree, Bethel, Stockbridge, Barnard, Pomfret, Woodstock, Reading, Cavendish, Chester, Grafton, Townshend, Newfane, Marlboro, and Halifax, Vt.; Colerain, Shelburne, Conway, Williamsburg, Westhampton, Southampton, Westfield, and Southwick, Mass.; Granby, Simsbury, Bloomfield, West Hartford, Hartford, Glastonbury, Portland, Chatham, East Haddam, Lyme, and Old Saybrook, Conn.

These instructions supersede those of August 12, 1914, published in the September, 1914, supplement to the Official Postal Guide.

A. M. Dockery,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE MAILING OF HAWAIIAN COTTON.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 20, 1915.

Postmasters in the Territory of Hawaii are informed that, under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 478, Postal Laws and Regluations, raw or unmanufactured cotton lint, either baled or unbaled, except such as is for experimental or scientific purposes by the United States Department of Agriculture, may, in view of Quarantine Order No. 23. issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on June 11, 1915, under authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, be accepted for mailing in that Territory to any other Territory or State or district of the United States only when it is accompanied with a certificate of an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture showing that it has been inspected and that it is properly baled and covered, and is plainly marked with such numbers and other marks as will distinguish the bales or other containers from each other and show the names of the sender and addressee. The certificate required must accompany each parcel.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON LINT INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), it is ordered that regulation 6 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton Lint into the United States, dated April 27, 1915, be, and the same is, hereby amended, effective on and after July 8, 1915, to read as follows:

REGULATION 6. *Condition of entry from countries which do not maintain cotton inspection and certification.*—Cotton imported from countries which do not maintain cotton inspection and certification will be inspected on arrival at the port of entry by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and, if found to correspond with the permit and to comply with the marking conditions of entry provided for in regulations 3 and 4, will be released, in so far as the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture extends thereto, for delivery to the permittee. No bale or other container of the cotton shall be broken or opened for sampling.

Done at Washington this 15th day of July, 1915.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

C. F. MARVIN,
[SEAL.] *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

CIRCULAR LETTER SENT TO COTTON PERMITTEES IN EXPLANATION OF ABOVE AMENDMENT.

DEAR SIRS: It has been found that the pink boll worm is able to escape through cloth much firmer in texture than could possibly be used in covering cotton bales. This finding shows the utter futility of depending on the covering of cotton bales as a safeguard against the escape of any pink boll worms which they may contain. Based on this fact, the department has decided to waive that portion of regulation 6 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton Lint into the United States which requires the patching on the dock of torn bales before release. Formal notice of this action is inclosed herewith.

Owing to the fact that the covering can not be depended upon as a safeguard against the pink boll worm, those concerned in the handling of foreign cottons should exercise every precaution to prevent the escape and establishment of the insect in this country.

Yours very truly,

JOS. H. BATT,
Acting Secretary of Board.

JULY 15, 1915.

CIRCULAR LETTER SENT TO IMPORTERS OF COTTON.

DEAR SIRS: In view of the practical difficulties arising in furnishing car numbers in permittees' notices of shipment of imported cotton, it has been decided to waive that portion of regulation 8 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton Lint into the United States which requires that such numbers shall be given. This action is taken in order that importers and brokers may render their notices of shipment promptly, and this will be insisted upon.

In case of short shipments of any lot of one mark of cotton, a few importers have been reporting such lots as "short shipped," and have failed to give the individual bale numbers in such lots, stating that it would be difficult to do so. After fully considering the matter, it has been decided that the requirement that individual bale numbers be given can not be waived in such cases. This information should not be difficult to obtain, inasmuch as bales of cotton are usually marked on both ends and on at least two or three sides. Moreover, it is essential that the department have this information, in order that proper records of arrival and shipment can be made. If you employ a broker please notify him accordingly.

Yours very truly,

R. C. ALTHOUSE,
Secretary of Board.

JULY 24, 1915.

NOTICE OF INFORMAL CONFERENCE ON WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST.

DEAR SIR: For the last few years this department has been keeping a close watch on the centers of infection of the white pine blister rust in this country. It is now known to occur in the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio. An informal conference will be held at this department July 20, 1915, for the purpose of determining the exact spread of the disease in the different States and of coming to a definite understanding as to the best means of controlling or stamping it out. No Federal quarantine action is contemplated at this time.

The Federal Horticultural Board invites you to attend this conference and hopes that you will be able to do so.

Yours, very truly,

GEO. B. SUDWORTH,
Acting Chairman of Board.

JULY 9, 1915.

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